KING KALAKAUA DEAD.

HIS SISTER, PRINCESS LILIUOKALANI, TO SUCCEED

who came to California a few weeks ago for the benefit of his health, died at 2:30 o'clock vesterday afternoon at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco of Bright's disease of the kidneys. At the apartments of King Kalakana yesterday morning the situation was one of anxious watching. Surgeon Wood of the United States steamship Charleston and Dr. Sawyer remained by the bedside of the king throughout the night and in an adjoining room at an early hour gathered Consul McKinley, Col. MacFarlane, the royal chamberlain, Col. Baker of th king's staff, Claus Spreckels and several other friends of the king.

HIS STRENGTH OVERTAXED. Col. MacFarlane said that Kalakaua had fe mained in a comatose condition since 6:30 o'clock in the morning. A stimulant of brandy and milk was administered at intervals, but no and milk was administered at intervals, but no solid food had passed the patient's lips for three days. Col. MacFarlane also stated that the physicians were aware of the king's condition several months previous. His majesty's trip to California had, however, been productive of good results, and had he remained quietly in San Francisco his health would have been much improved. Consul McKinley said it was prob-ably the king's trip to southern California that had overtaxed his strength, and that the cold which he contracted at Santa Barbara hastened the progress of the malady.
At 10:30 o'clock the United States ship

Charleston came down from Vallejo and anchored in the stream. Admiral Brown pro-ceeded at once to the king's apartment. Surcceded at once to the king's apartment. Sur-geon Wood came from the sick room and spent several moments in conversation with the admiral. At 11:45 o'clock a number of friends had gathered at the bedside and Dr. Reed of Trinity Church prayed for the dying king. He was then lying on his back, with upturned eyes, apparently unconscious and breathing stertorously. The king was to have left this week for Honolulu on the United States flag ship

The malady affecting King Kalakaua was of several years' standing, but it was not made visible to his medical advisors until last Thursday, when Dr. Sawyer and Dr. Taylor were called in for consultation by Dr. Woods. The decision was that Bright's disease held the Ha-waiian monarch firmly in its grip. It seems that a year ago, under the care of Dr. McGraw, the royal physician at the islands, it was ob-served that his majesty was prone to drop asleep suddenly at dinner, at receptions at any time suddenly at dinner, at receptions, at any time in fact. The doctors attributed this to various causes, but did not seem to settle on any or ganic difficulty. They made examinations and analysis which developed the presence of symp-toms of kidney trouble, but four years before the king had suffered from kindred trouble, and last Friday, soon after his return from his trip to southern California, the king suddenly

once. While no definite arrangements have been made yet for the funeral services in San Francisco and the removal of the remains to the islands it is probable that services will be Francisco and the removal of the remains to the islands it is probable that services will be held in Trinity Episcopal Church on Thursday and that the remains will leave for Honolulu on the United States flag ship Charleston before the close of the week. The next regular passenger steamer for Honolulu will not leave here until January 27 and it is probable that the first intelligence of the king's death will be received by the Hawaiian people when the Charleston arrives at the harbor of Honolulu with the remains of their king aboard. The flags on all the public buildings in San Francisco were placed at half mast yesterday afternoon and the Hawaiian ensign is also at half noon and the Hawaiian ensign is also at half mast above the Palace Hotel.

THE SUCCESSION

Kalakana will be succeeded by his sister, Lydia Kamakaheha Liliuokalini, who was born on September 2, 1838. She was proclaimed heir apparent to the throne on April 12, 1877, on the death of his brother, who had been proclaimed heir upon the king's inauguration. Princess Liliuokalani is now acting regent, having twice previously filled the high office during the king's absence. The next heir in the legitimate order of succession is the young Princess Kaiulani, born on October 16, 1875. She is the daughter of the late Princess Like-like, youngest sister of Kalakana and A.S. She is the daughter of the late Princess Like-iike, youngest sister of Kalakaua, and A. S. Cleghorn. This young woman is now in Eng-land pursuing her studies to fit her for the high position she is probably destined to fill. Princess Liliuokalani, regent and actual queen of Hawaii by right of succession, is childless. She married John Owen Dominis on September 16, 1862. Her husband is well known on the coast and as governor of Oahu was very popular with visit-ors to the island. Queen Kapiolani had two of her nephews created princes, but they are not in the line of succession and will probably be passed over by Liliuokalani in naming her suc-cessor according to the constitution, as she is essor according to the constitution, as she i not partial to young men, or, indeed, to any of Queen Kapiolani's blood. Her sister's only child will probably be proclaimed heir apparent. A sister of Queen Kapiolani, Princess Poomaikelani, will also fall into disfavor with Liliuokalani when she ascends the Hawaiian throre.

KALAKAUA'S CARPER. David Kalakana was born at Honolulu No rember, 16, 1836, being the son of Kapaaeka. He was educated in the royal school at Hono-Iulu and went to California in 1860. On the death of Lunaillo, February 3, 1874, Kalakaun was elected his successor by the parliament February 12, 1874. In the autumn of 1874 King Kalakaua made a tour of the United States and Europe. The death of King Kalakaua is of more than usual political importance in Hawaii, owing to the attitude of different parties there. An editorial letter from Hencales. in Hawait, owing to the attitude of different par-ties there. An editorial letter from Honolulu, re-cently published in The Star, gave an account of King Kalakana's reign and court and the present political situation in the island. From this letter the following extracts are made:

KALAKAUA'S KINGDOM. The Hawaiian group, known popularly as the Sandwich Islands, is composed of twelve islands, eight only of which are inhabited. The largest of these-Hawaii, which gives its name to the group—contains about 4,000 square miles and the islands altogether about 6,000. It must be borne in mind, however, that these islands are nothing more than a series of volcanic mountains and that the proportion of arable land to the amount of acreage is very small. The area of land that can be cultivated arable land to the amount of acreage is very small. The area of land that can be cultivated is still further diminished by the want of water supply on the leeward side of the islands. The rainfall is mainly upon the windward side, or the side swept by the trade winds nine months of the year. Thus while the leeward side of Hawaii presents a barren appearance, relieved by tracts of sugar cane plantations, where the land can be irrigated, and by a fringe of coconnut palms (which is a sult-water tree) on the coast, the windward side at Hilo, where it is almost always raining, and the rainfall two years ago amounted to 254 inches or over 21 feet, the vegetation is almost a tropical jungle. Honolulu, on the leeward side of Oahu, owes its luxurious vegetation to irrigation from stor-Honolulu, on the leeward side of Oahu, owes its luxurious vegetation to irrigation from storage reservoirs, to artesian wells and to its peculiar situation at the foot of the Nunanu valley, a great cleft in the mountains, through which some of the winds and rains of the windward side are drawn. Only on Oahu are artesian wells available. The porous, volcanic soil on the other islands leaches water. The disintegrated volcanic soil als heavener, so amazingly fertile and produces such enormous crops of sugar cane that every acres available for this profitable growth is being brought into use. The process of lava disintegration is going on so rapidly that new areas of production are constantly being formed. The wash of decomposed lava from the mountains is so great in

istance from the shore. In course e dead volcanic mountains will be lown by this steady process of denu-

dation in a way to create large districts of arable land. This is what has happened on the island of Kauai, the oldest or first thrown up of the volcanic group. In this island the mountains have been washed down to such an extent and the lava fields so much disintegrated that there is a rich covering of soil so productive that Kauai bears the name of the "Garden Island."

SUGAR IS KINO

now in the islands and everything runs to its production, with a slight diversion in the direction of rice. Coffee of the best quality is raised here, and it is in great request in our eastern cities, especially in Philadelphia, but the axes produced here are, to my taste, with the exception of the Florida oranges, the finest in the world, but they are not cultivated to any great extent. The native bananas are also excellent, rich and sweet, but they do not bear transportion as well as the coarser and more tasteless Chinese variety, which is generally cultivated on the islands for shipment to the United States. One has to go to tropical countries to get tropical fruits in perfection. Those we import are necessarily of the coarser and more tasteless Chinese variety, which is generally cultivated on the islands for shipment to the United States. One has to go to tropical countries to get tropical fruits in perfection. Those we import are necessarily of the coarser and more tasteless Chinese variety, which is generally cultivated on the islands for shipment to the United States. One has to go to tropical countries to get tropical fruits in perfection. Those we import are necessarily of the coarser and more tasteless Chinese variety, which is generally cultivated on the islands for shipment to the United States. The two houses is a constitutional monarchy. There is a legislature, composed of the house of robles and the house of representatives. The two houses sit acquarted to the literature of the internative of the inte

the house of representatives. The two houses sit together, acting as a single body and hold-TO THE THRONE—POLITICAL TROUBLESIN THE ISLANDS—SKETCH OF KALAKUA'S REIGN AND
COURT—PARTICULARS OF HIS LAST ILLNESS.

King David Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Islands,
The came to California a few weeks ago for

District of Columbia. It consists of: His majesty Kalakaua, elected in 1874.

Her majesty Queen Kapiolani. Her royal highness Princess Liliuokalani and heir apparent, sister of the king and wife of Hon. John Owen Dominis. Her royal highness the Princess Victoria-Kawekiu-Kaiulani - Lunalilo - Kalaninuiahila-palapa (or Princess Kaiulani for short). Her royal highness Virginia Kapooloku royal highness Virginia Kapoolol aikelani, sister to Queen Kapiolani.

His highness Prince David Kawananakoa. His bighness Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalani-His majesty's chamberlain, Col. G. W. Mac-

The salary of the king is \$25,000 a year, and through appropriations for household expenses, private purse, rents from crown lands, &c., he has an annual income of about \$60,000. It is understood that his private income is now devoted to paying off or reducing his big personal indebtedness. He has no control over the public moves and the Harmitanable parts.

ear to the unscrupulous money-raising schemes of the gang of seedy adventurers, opium smug-glers, gamblers and soldiers of fortune from all quarters that infest Honolulu. He is edu-cated, intelligent and with considerable scholar-ship. A hobby of his is the attempt to trace the source of the Hawaiian people from the Aryan race, instead of the Malayan family, as attrib-

uted.

He has agreeable manners and is an adroit politician. Thus he has managed to keep in with all parties and, though pretty badly implicated in what is called the opium scandal, has evaded all efforts to displace him. KALAKAUA'S ROUGH EXPERIENCES.

He was elected king in 1874 by the legisla tive assembly, over the late Queen Emma, widow of the late King Lunalilo. It was charged that his election was due to foreign influence and a riot followed the announcement of the result. The committee appointed to inform Kalakaua of his election were savagely assailed as they attempted to enter their convisions and driven attempted to enter their carriage and driven back to the hall terribly bruised and crippled. The mob then tore the carriage to pieces, battered in the doors and windows of the assembly building, clubbed nearly to death nine of the representatives who were known to have voted for Kalakaua, threw chairs, tables and valuable documents out of the windows, and then went for kerosene to fire the building. A general scene of fire and bloodshed was certain had not the ministers sent an urgent request for aid to the American and British ships of war in the harbor, which was responded to by landing a force of marines that dispersed the rioters. This naval force restored order and held possession of the government buildings while Kalakaua took the oath of office in private, and the representatives, or such of ings while Kalakaua took the oath of office in private, and the representatives, or such of them as were not too badly injured, returned to their chamber and were liberated from their duties by the king. At the end of ten days Kalakaua had the reins fully in hand and the joint American and British protectorate was withdrawn.

The king was compelled to turn out the Gibson cabinet and to sign a new constitution, under which his powers of appointment to office and in the expenditure of money were greatly reduced. Kalakaua had the tact to accept the situation gracefully, but it is understood that he is now seeking a restoration of his kingly powers, and it is charged that he was in collusion with Wileau in the very little and the sign of the second to the street of the street of the second to the se in collusion with Wilcox in the revolutionary attempt of July, 1889. If so, he was adroit enough to avoid direct implication with the plot when it collapsed.

The Hawaiians of high or low degree are not



Everybody speaks well of Queen Kapiolani She is ladylike and amiable, and has escaped a place in the wide-reaching scandal gossip of Honolulu. She does not speak English and is





The chief of these is a half-breed named Rob-

ig place.
The administration did not seem to find a salary of \$200 per year. There are four cabinet ministers—of the interior, finance, foreign affairs and the attorney general. There is a supreme court, with a chief justice, four associate justices, circuit judges, district judges, a good police department, &c. The courts have always maintained a high standing for capacity and integrity.

KING KALAKAUA AND HIS COURT.

The royal court is a pretty top-heavy affair for a population about one-third that of the District of Columbia. It consists of

THE WILCOX REVOLUTION. On July 30 of last year he set up an insur-rection, supposing he had a sufficient backing. The story of the abortive attempt is succiently told in the Hawaiian Annual for 1889 as follows:
"Notwithstanding the progress made through-

"Notwithstanding the progress made throughout the country under the present administration the plotting of a few idle place hunters,
strengthened by the utterances of recently established native papers calculated to arouse
race prejudices, there developed a small party
of malcontents under the leadership of R. W.
Wilcox, who with about 150 followers made an
attempt on the 30th of July last to overthrow
the government. They surprised the town by Robertson.

Then there is his majesty's staff, composed of seven members, and the privy council of state, of forty-five members.

The salary of the king is \$25,000 a year, and through appropriations for household expended that the salary of the king is \$25,000 a year, and the private pure.

and the armed force of the Honolini Rines and volunteers that quickly gathered to oppose and dislodge them.

"After a day of battle and anxiety, resulting in a loss to the insurgents of six killed and twelve wounded, Wilcox and his followers sur-rendered. In the trials at the October term of the supreme court Wilcox stated that his plant understood that his private income is now devoted to paying off or reducing his big personal indebtedness. He has no control over the public moneys and the Hawaiian public finances are in very good condition. Kalakaua is a sort of Polynesian prince of wales, genial, tactful, a free liver, a bad poker player, extravagant in his expenditures and always hard up for money. The worst that is said of him is that he is apt to give a somewhat ready has been as the calmed to have had royal sanction. At the trial before a native jury he was acquitted by them under the ancient belief that the present of the state board of mediation and arbitration, treasonable act in carrying out his behests.

THE RECENT CABINET SHAKE UP. At the elections referred to above the Wilcox party under the cry of "Hawaii for the Hawaiians" carried the legislature by a small majority. their successes being mainly upon the island of Oahu, which includes the city of Honolulu, while the other islands, in which the planting

finance, vice S. M. Damon; Charles N. Spencer, minister of the interior, vice Lorin A. Thurston, and Arthur P. Peterson, attorney general, vice C. W. Ashford. The cabinet displaced was a notably strong and able one; the new one, which is a compromise cabinet, is well thought of, being made up of conservative, practical men. There is some little kicking by the religious section of Honolulu against the appointment of John A. Cummins to the cabinet on account of the free-and-easy Brigham Young-like amplitude of his family circle, but he is recognized as a solid, practical man but he is recognized as a solid, practical man of ability, sufficiently identified with the business interests of the islands to make him a safe official, and the dissent to his appointment is not very loud. THE HEATHEN CHINEE ON THE KANAKA SHOUL-

It will be seen that the Chinese, Japanese and Kaiakaua had the reins fully in hand and the joint American and British protectorate was withdrawn.

THE GIRSON REGIME.

King Kalakaua had no serious trouble in his reign thenceforward until he fell under the influence of a plausible adventurer by the name of Gibson, who, as prime minister, speedily got the government involved in such crooked schemes of extravagance and folly that the substantial elements of the community were obliged to unite and interfere for the protection of their own interests.

The king was compelled to turn out the Gibson cabinet and to sign a new constitution, the state board of meditation and arbitration prove distasteful.

It will be seen that the Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese alone outnumber the whole native dollar of stock shall represent one dollar's worth of material, and there shall be no division of profits except such as are realized on an amendment to the constitution that shall cope with a danger that 'in the language of the memorial of one of the anti-Chinese public meetings held here "threatens the antonomy of the country" and to make it a Chinese colony. From 1 per cent in 1856 the Chinese now constitution that shall cope with a danger that 'in the language of the memorial of one of the anti-Chinese public meetings held here "threatens the antonomy of the country" and to make it a Chinese colony. From 1 per cent in 1856 the Chinese now constitute over one-fifth of the entire population.

The king was compelled to turn out the Gibson cabinet and to sign a new constitution, that shall cope with a danger that 'in the language of the memorial of one of the anti-Chinese public meeting shall not accept passes, gifts or other favors from corporations. They shall have authority to compel each side to submit to investigation and arbitration and arbitration prove distasteful

and big fish are taken indiscriminately.

THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

in the islands, as shown by the latest census (1884), are: Protestants, 29,685; Roman Catholic, 20,072, and unreported, 30,821. Of the latter 17,639 are Chinese. There are about 5,000 Mormons in the islands, but they do not practice polygamy.

ARMY ON THE AMERICAN PATTERN. The Hawaiians have followed the American ideas in a good many things, and notably in the small size of its military force. The standing army of the kingdom numbers eighty-five men, which it is proposed to raise to 100 in view of possible political disturbances. The mili-tary strength of the kingdom is, however, increased by five companies of volunteers, made up largely of young business men of Honolulu. The native police are a fine looking, well behaved set of men, but are said to maintain rather too strict impartiality between the contestants when an insurrection or a riot is

A curious feature of the late political campaign in the islands was the charge made by the Wilcox party that the then cabinet was, in connivance with the United States government,

ert W. Wilcox, who was educated in Italy by the government as an engineer, where he married an Italian lady of some prominence, and expected on his return to the islands to have a big place.

The dig freight list of one of our vessels plying between San Francisco and Honolulu presents a curious illustration of the infinite variety of our products, in all the wide range from the needs to the elegancies of life, that are now purchased by the Hawaiians under the reciprocity treaty.

procity treaty.

As regards annexation, the United States, with its present bellyful of crude citizenship taxing its powers of digestion to the utmost, is not likely to hanker for the job of assimilating the 19,000 Chinese, the 8,400 Japanese, the 12,000 Portuguese, the 37,500 Kanackas (natives) of the islands; offset by only 3,000 Americans.

THE POPULATION OF HAWAII. A census of the islands is taken every six years. The last was in 1884 and a new one will e taken this year. The native population is decreasing steadily, though not so rapidly as of old. The foreign

though not so rapidly as of old. The foreign population is increasing at a rate to more than make up for the native decrease. Thus in 1872 the whole population of the islands was 56,899, of which the native population was 49,044.

In 1878 the whole population was 57,985; native population, 44,088. In 1884, whole population, 80,578; native, 40,014.

It is estimated that in 1889 the whole population was 92,050; native, 37,500. The 54,550 foreign population of this estimate is made up of half castes, 5,000; Chinese, 19,000; Americans, 3,000; Hawaiian, born of foreign parents, 3,000; half castes, 5,000; Chinese, 19,000; Americans, 3,000; Hawaiian, born of foreign parents, 3,000; Britons, 1,250; Portuguese, 12,000, Germans, 1,500; French, 150; Japanese, 8,400; Norwegian, 250; other foreigners, 500; Polynesians, 500."

POWDERLY ON MEDIATION. endations for Disposing of Labor

Disputes on the Railroads. Under the headings, "The New York arbitrators—their unfair, untruthful and malicious re-

treasonable act in carrying out his behests.

Much political capital is being made by Wilcox and his sympathizers by this miscarriage of justice, with the view of influencing the coming elections, hoping to accomplish at the next legislature what they failed to obtain last like in the car-marks of men who could not his treatment of the state board of mediation and arbitration, the biased report presented to the legislature last week by that board will furnish it. * * * It is unfair, untruthful and misleading. It is more than that, it is mislicious, and plainly exhibits the car-marks of men who could not more than that, it is mislicious, and plainly exhibits the car-marks of men who could not withstand honest criticism and who made a state document the vehicle through which to convey a spiteful thrust which they should have done in their individual capacity, if at all."

The statement by the board that it had com-

The statement by the board that it had communicated, prior to the strike, with representatives of both parties is challenged, as is also the assertion that an investigation was commenced during the first week of the strike. Mr. Powderly accuses the board of being inspired by personal venom in making charges against himself. The truth of the charges, one of which was that he had counseled postnone-

marily for their own use and benefit," is char-acterized as "plain, unadulterated buncombe," inasmuch as the Vanderbilts now own and con-Mr. Powderly speaks of the seven recom-mendations of the board as "marvels of insane drivel," and suggests the following in lieu

MR. POWDERLY'S RECOMMENDATIONS 1. The railways of the state are public highways and the law-making power of the state shall exercise control over them. 2. In disputes neither employer nor employe

should take advantage of the other and there shall be no cessation of work until the fullest and fairest investigation shall have been made by the state board of mediation and arbitra-It will be seen that the Chinese, Japanese and 3. In order to render labor disputes unnece

stitute over one-fifth of the entire population. They outnumber the Americans nearly seven to one.

It is complained that step by step they are invading and taking possession of almost every means of livelihood in the country and supplanting native Hawaiians and others of the western civilization. The easy-going natives stand no show in the competition with the tenacious, pertinacious, undermining Chinamen.

In twenty-three years the Chinese have increased at such a rate from almost nothing that they now hold 21 per cent of the butcher licenses, 24 per cent of the wholesale merchandise licenses, 29 per cent of the hack licenses, 39 per cent of the wholesale spirit licenses, 57 per cent of the retail merchandise licenses, 57 per cent of the retail merchandise licenses, 59 per cent of the retail merchandise licenses, 59 per cent of the victualing licenses, 92 per cent of the pork butcher licenses and 100 per cent of the cake peddling. It is complained also that they are depopulating the waters of the islands by their unlawful modes of fishing, by which little and big fish are taken indiscriminately.

mend to the governor that he ask for their resignations at once, and, unless the law under which they operate is changed, the vacancies should not be filled, for the board is neither useful nor ornamental."

World's Fair Bill Tabled.

the Wilcox party that the then cabinet was, in connivance with the United States government, planning to break down the independence of the islands in behalf of an annexation scheme, and that the plan of the new commercial treaty which that cabinet was seeking to negotiate with the United States was intended to give undue influence to the states over the islands.

This charge is grotesquely absurd in view of the fact that the United States, with characteristic neglect of opportunities to extend our national influence and commercial interests, has not even availed itself of the privilege gained under the reciprocity treaty of establishing a naval and coaling station in the superb deep water harbor at Pearl river, a few miles from Honolulu, and which by some dredging could be made one of the finest land-locked harbors in the world.

England would give millions for such a privilege, and when the reciprocity treaty was under negotiation her diplomacy was exerted to the utmost to prevent the concession. The cry was raised then that the project was the Trojan horse that was to introduce American domination in the islands. But to this day the United States has not turned a finger over to avail itself of this great concession.

It was of a piece with the neglect we showed at Samoa to avail ourselves of the privilege of a coaling station, and that we only thought of when about to lose all hold on Samoa through

TALES FROM PINE RIDGE. ttlers and Corres

THE GRIM HUMOR OF THE SURRENDER OF ARMS HOW ARTIST REMINGTON WAS NOT CAPTURED LITTLE MAGGIE NAILOR APPROPRIATED BY GEN COLBY-PEN SEETCHES IN CAMP.

Staff Correspondence of The Evening Star.
PINE RIDGE, S.D., January 17.

Settlers have been tumbling in on the agency at a great rate today. The news of the surrender spread with extraordinary rapidity, and those who have been away from their ranches for the past thirty days are now endeavoring to feel that war is not possible for some little time to come. Not one of these anxious ones but feels that there is real trouble ahead. The idea s an intangible one and one at which some of the military authorities laugh or sneer, but it possesses and permeates the senses of every white man who has in contemplation anything like a lengthy residence in this neighborhood. "When the spring comes," they all say, and their heads will shake in a dubious and ominous manner. As soon as they learned that the Indians were only to be disarmed by a volun-Indians were only to be disarmed by a voluntary process they proceeded to express their sentiments with a good deal of frontier forcibility. I talked with quite a number of Nebraskan farmers who had come up to see things for themselves, and they were almost unanimously of the opinion that neither themselves nor their families would be found in northwestern Nebraska when the snow melted away in springtime. Their statements are not threats. These men mean what they say and they say that it men mean what they say, and they say that it would be little less than lunacy for them to remain in the immediate vicinity of a large band of fully armed hostiles. They propose to migrate to some place where the Indian is either an unfamiliar feature in the landscape or where he is peaceably inclined and under control.

WALKING ARSENALS. What peripatetic arsenals these settlers are, but in this respect they do not differ very materially from everybody else in this vicinity. The man who has never been within two miles of a hostile Indian and who never will be of his own volition is burdened with a heavy belt, stuffed full of the largest possible caliber of cartridges. From this belt depends a holster or pistol case in which there will certainly be

THE GUN JOKE. That ludicrous voluntary disarming of the nostiles is still giving cause for laughter, in the first place, and, secondly, for apprehension. while the other islands, in which the planting interest predominates, went against him. On the meeting of this new legislature a change of cabinet was made, but the conservative element had strength enough to secure a compromise cabinet, recently appointed under this new deal, consists of John Adams Cummins (native), minister of foreign affairs, vice Jonathan Austin; Godfrey Brown, minister of foreign affairs, vice Jonathan Austin; Godfrey Brown, minister of foreign affairs, vice Jonathan Austin; Godfrey Brown, minister of foreign affairs, vice Jonathan Austin; Godfrey Brown, minister of foreign affairs, vice Jonathan Austin; Godfrey Brown, minister of foreign affairs, vice Jonathan Austin; Godfrey Brown, minister of state of the strike of the stri Once or twice during the day an Indian chief an old fint-lock musket that dates back to the days of Wolfe and Montcalm; it has not been loaded or fired during the lifetime of the oldest patriarch on the reservation. That's how the meek and submissive hostile is poking fun at the authority of the United States as represented here by the army. This feature of savage humor was accentuated yesterday afternoon by the surrender of several bows and a number of broken and patched-up arrows. These weapons and toys are being carefully stored away and a receipt given to their late proprietors. Gen. Miles told me this morning that the Indians would not be reimbursed for the guns nor would the arms be restored to them in the future. These things might, of course, be done by some one of the coming administrations, but they were not probable; the surrender of the arms had no string tied to it. It is not of the arms had no string tied to it. It is not unlikely that after awhile the serviceable weapons will be turned over to the Indian bu-reau and from that source issued to the Indian

"Of course there will be a great deal of fraud in the surrendering of arms," said Surgeon W. H. Gardner last night. Washington ought to know Maj. Gardner faily well; he was stationed there long enough. "Indians are not fools. I heard that some of them were turning in bows and arrows. That reminds me of the time when the Fenians started out to have a little trouble with Canada. The followers of a little trouble with Canada. The followers of the Emerald flag proposed to cross the international boundary line and straightway take possession of the entire dominion. Well, they had an engagement with the Canadian troops in the vicinity of Franklin, Vt., and, as I understand it, were defeated ignominiously. I was then an assistant surgeon and with the fifth United States artillery. We were ordered to St. Albans to keep the peace and arrived there very shortly after the battle. All the Fenians who had not fled were ordered to come in to St. Albans to surrender their arms and the result was laughable. No Indian tribe ever had such a variety of warlike implements. The Fenians had but one cannon—a little affair—and it was a curiosity. Ordinarily it would have been fired by means of a friction primer, but the Fenians had none of these, so they put a percussion cap where they hoped primer, but the Fenians had none of these, so they put a percussion cap where they hoped it would do the most good and then banged it with an ax. One of the relics came into my possession. It was a two-hauded double-edged sword that must have been stolen from the Tower of London: it was a ponderous weapon and must certainly have been more dangerous to the warrior who used it than to any one else. To lift it off the ground—it was fully five feet long—was to invite a serious muscular strain."

In the Alabama senate yesterday a bill to make an appropriation for an exhibit of Alabama's resources and industries at the world's fair in Chicago was, on motion of Mr. Milner of Birmingham, laid on the table to await the bama's resources and industries at the world's fair in Chicago was, on motion of Mr. Milner of Birmingham, laid on the table to await the fate of the elections bill. The senator took the position that if the elections bill became a law it would so injure the state that it would be useless to spend money to try to induce immigration. The vote was unanimous.

King Cotton Enters Augusta.

King Cotton entered Augusta, Ga., yesterday in royal procession, and was received by the mayor, council and prominent citizens. The mayor delivered an address of welcome and turned over the keys of the city to the king. The whole city is gaily decorated and given up to the festivities of carnival week. The railroads yesterday left the people along, the routes being unable to bring them into the city. It is expected that 50,000 people will be there by tomorrow.

The Defense in the Hennessey Murder Case. The prosecution in the Chief Hennessey murder case in New Orleans has finished and yesterday the defense was commenced. The lury have made a complaint that they cannot stand the slowness of the proceedings longer and sak that night sessions be held.

Oil Found in North Alabama.

A great stroke of fortune has come to several citizens of Menublis shear for the party wheeled about and started back for camp. It was then that they were halted by a little band. One of the lostiles asked Thompson for tobacco and Thompson produced a bag of first-class fine city. Ordinarily the Indian would have filled his pipe and returned what was left, but this particular awage arose to the requirements of

Just then the little party met five settlers, who were on their way to Pine Ridge, but who speedily turned back when they learned how tnings were. Only one shot was fired at the retreating white men by the hostiles, by that time very numerous. For a time there was mystery as to why the Indians made no attack on the little handful, but it was developed later, when it became known that the hostiles were engaged in watching the movements of Col. Henry's column of troops.

LITTLE MAGGIE NAILOR GONE. There is no Maggie C. Nailor at Pine Ridge now. "The babe of the battlefield" was to have had clean water sprinkled on its head and at the same time receive the name which Maj. John M. Burke had selected for it, but the plan has been broken up by an unlooked-for piece of philanthropy. The wonderful escape of the little one after being in the thick of the fight and then exposed to forty-eight hours of genuine Dakota blizzard attracted the attention of Gen. L. W. Colby, who commands the Nebraska National Guard. His heart warmed toward the little thing and last night he drove away to Rushville, en route to his Nebraska home, taking with him the child, who will in future be known as Marguerite Colby. The little one's mother agreed to give up all claim to her offspring for a consideration and the consideration was handed over yesterday evening. This news will probably not be displeasing to Allison Nailor.

Gen. Colby also wanted little Johnny No-Neck, a seven-year-old boy who was captured on the bettle bettle. had clean water sprinkled on its head and at

that great unpaid army of volunteer soldiersthe National Guard of the United States. "Toy soldiers," "tin soldiers," "Sunday soldiers," are a few of the more choice appellations which have been applied to them in every state in the Union. The same practice has been in vogue in Nebraska, but it has died out during the past

their guns and went out to where the blizzard reigns for a considerable portion of the winter. Col. C. J. Bills of the second regiment (the ranking colonel of the brigade), told me today that'he was not aware of a single instance where a man refused to do service. Several members of the guard were in other states when the order to assemble was issued, but distance was not proffered as an excuse for absence. A number of the men left their places of employment in Kansas City and reported by the first train; one threw up a good position in Peoria, Ill. A lieutenant colonel was in Utah at the time, and as soon as he heard the news started on 1,500-mile journey that landed him with his regiment on the border, and another officer left Idaho to obey the behest of the state to which he had sworn allegiance.

ON GUARD ON THE BORDER.

im with his regiment on the border, and another officer left Idaho to obey the behest of the state to which he had sworn allegiance.

ON GUARD ON THE BORDER.

As soon as the various companies reached the places at which they had been ordered to report they were assigned to posts. Two companies were assigned to posts. Two companies were assigned to each post. Earthworks were thrown up in the most commanding positions and rifle pits were dug. Each post was the headquarters for a detachment of ten mounted scouts, through whose activity was communication with neighboring posts kept up. These same scouts also patrolled the country to the north of the line of defenses, and kept the authorities thoroughly and accurately informed of the hostile movements.

"But," says some carping critic, "none of these fellows did any fighting." That is true simply because the fighting did not move in their direction. They were there to put up the best article they had in the line of aggression or defense and they stayed by their contract in spite of cold weather and the discomforts of camp life.

Gen. Miles appreciates their willing activity and so expresses himself with a degree of the state to which he had sworn allegiance.

TRUSTEET, SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED BETATE ON THIRD STREET WEST THE SEVENTEETS ALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED BETATE ON THIRD STREET WEST THIRD STREET WEST THIRD STREET WEST THIRD STREET WEST THE SEVENTEETS ALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED THE BETWEEN THIRD ST

spite of cold weather and the discomforts of camp life.

Gen. Miles appreciates their willing activity and so expresses himself with a degree of warmth that must be most gratifying to the Nebraska boys in blue. Gen. Colby, who commands the state troops, told me that he could not say enough in commendation of their efficiency. "They have," said he, "shown themselves thorough soldiers. No man need wish for better fighting material than we have in our militia, and if he did wish for it I would like to know where he expects to find it."

Alexander Elsner of New York was found dead in bed yesterday in his room at 425 East 15th street. He had committed suicide on account, it is said, of trouble he had had with a account, it is said, of trouble he had had with a married woman. Elsner was a general and representative in this country of Cousin N. Ratfersdorser, jeweler, of Vienna, Austria.

N. E. Swartout poisoned himself in a private boarding house in New Orleans Monday night. He left letters addressed to his wife and daughter, at 42 West 38th street, New York. Other papers showed that he was a member of the Union League Club, Chicago.

Capt. John Maxey was waylaid and murdered on the road about three miles from his home in Sumter county, S.C., Monday night.

GRAY HAIR NOT BECOMING.

Neck, a seven-year-old boy who was captured on the battle field, but Johnny's relatives and friends would not give him up. THE NATIONAL GUARD. For years it has been fashionable among certain class of people to speak slightingly of

in Nebraska, but it has died out during the past week or two and there are strong reasons for supposing that in the future there will be less of disparaging comment than in the past. On the last day of the year 1890 the northwestern Nebraska frontier, with its numerous and flour-ishing settlements, was exposed to the attack of not less than 3,000 fully armed and mur-derously inclined bostile Indiana. The new of a hostile Indian and who never will be of his own volition is burdened with a heavy belt, stuffed full of the largest possible caliber of cartridges. From this belt depends a holster or pistol case in which there will certainly be one, perhaps two, revolvers. If the individual happens to be exceptionally bloodthirsty he will rejoice in the possession of a knife which is several sizes too large for the wearer. So far as my observation goes there are but two correspondents here who are not round shouldered because of the weapons and missiles they have had to carry around. I say "had to" because there was an undoubted necessity some time because of the weapons and missiles they have there was an undoubted necessity some time ago and in a minor degree that same necessity may exist yet, although there are troops enough here to eat every hostile within a radius of fifty miles—if any one can imagine white soldiers indulging in such cannibalism. No one, however, seems to depend on any one else, and the fashion of this place is to carry the greatest possible load of powder and lead and guns to shoot them out of. The settler's armament is necessarily more burdensome. He has to travel through territory that may at any more ment be hostile country, so he carries at his saddle bow or in his wagon the best rifle he can lay his hands on, and this necessitates the presence of another and a heavier cartridge belt than the one called for by the revolver or revolvers. The Indian police are all armed with rifle and pistol, the Indian scouts wear carbines and revolvers and sabers and no soldier moves around unless he has about his waist the means of offense or defense. Occasionally an officer will be found who seems to be unarmed. Gen. Miles is one of these, but then his escort looks as though it could wipe out a whole tribe of bloodily inclined savages. Col. Corbin, the assistant adjutant general, has no pistol-produced protuberance in the vicinity of his hip pocket and Capt. Maus, the general's aide, as cems to be equally defenseless. But these are are exceptions. once more toward the homes and farms they had toiled so hard to establish and possess. Women and children felt that an organized force of strong hands and brave hearts stood between them and the sunguinary savage, and as a result there was sound sleep in many a log cabin for the first time in several weeks.

Ended Their Troubles With Death.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 188

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AUCTION SALES.

TOMORROW.

WEEKS & CO., Auctioneers.

637 Louisiana ave.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, STOVES, CAR-PETS, PARLOR AND BED BOOM SUITES AND SETS, DESKS, LOUNGES, BOOKCASES, MIR-BORS, HAIR AND SHUCK MATTRESSES,

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, WITH AN the above effects. ALMOST AND UNLIMITED AMOUNT OF PLACE AT OUR SALES ROOMS, IN FRONT AND ON FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS, AT TEN A. M. THURSDAY, JANUARY TWENTY-

UNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers.

SECOND. THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD. 1:

DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers.

SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF FINE STATIONERY,
LINEN, NOTE AND LETTER PAPER, ENVELOPES, BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDA,
POCKET BOOKS, PADS, TABLETS, COMMERCIAL AND NOTE PAPERS, CHILDREN'S
SLATES, SCHOOL BAOS, &c., &c., SCRAP
PICTURES AND MUSIC.

LOT OF PENS, PENCILS AND PENHOLDERS OF
THE BEST OF MAKERS.

TO BE SOLD WITHIN OUR SALENK COMS, 9TH
AND D STREETS NORTHWEST, ON THURSDAY
MORNING, JANUARY TWENTY-SECOND, 1891,
COMMENCING AT TENOCLOCK A. M. TO WHICH
THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED.

DUNCANSON BROS. DUNCANSON BROS.

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Auctioneers, 1220 Pennsylvania ave. n. w. CATALOGUE SALE BY AUCTION OF A IIGHLY IMPORTANT AND RARE COLLECTION NTIQUE AND MODERN ORIENTAL CARPETS. RUGS, HANGINGS, EMBROIDERIES

Collected and Consigned by HADJI GAFFER HUSSEIN. Teheran, Persia. This collection includes some rare Herat, Bokhara, Daghestan and Iran Rugs, which very seidom appear in auction sales and which are very highly prized by

AND CURIOS.

tion of Oriental Embroideries which has been include in this sale, being the most noted specimens of Hand made Work from Bulgaria and Turkey.

Goods will be sold to the highest bidder. FOR THREE DAYS ONLY. THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. JANUARY 22, 23 AND 24. MORNINGS AT 11, AFTERNOONS AT 3 O'CLOCK THERE IS NO RESERVE.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

ja21-3t RATCLIPFE, DARR & CO.

RE. CUTHERS,
VER WARE, WILLOW WARE AND SERVICE
HER GOODS.
HIS STOCK IS FINE, AND WAS PURCHASED
HIS STOCK IS FINE, AND WAS PURCHASED
HAS STOCK IS FINE, AND WAS PURCHASED
HAS STOCK IS FINE, AND WAS PURCHASED
HAS STOCK IS FINE
HER GOODS
HER SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
HOLD FOLLY, Auctioneer.

A SMALL COLLECTION OF CHOICE SPECIMENS OF JAPANESE BROZES. PORCELAINS, ANTIQUE CONVEX MIRROR. ALSO AFRICAN BRASS GOODS, DRAPPRY,

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

SPANISH CABINET, ANTIQUE SOFA. On THURSDAY, JANUARY TWENTY-SECOND. rooms, 11th and Pa. ave., I shall sell a consignment of the above goods, among which are some choic pieces. On exhibition day prior to sale.

THOMAS DOWLING.

FENDALL E. ALEXANDER, Trustee, 482 Louisiana ave.
THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer. jati-d&ds

AGOON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER THE above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, 1891, on which day said sale will take place, at the same hour and place and upon the same terms as specified in the above advertisement. FENDALL E. ALEXANDER, ja19-d&ds RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION
AT
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE MART,
180 C ST. N.W.,
Rear of Main Sales Rooms,
OF NINE GOOD WORK AND DRIVING HORSES
ON THURSDAY, JANUARY TWENTY-SECOND,
1891, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK M.
These horses are in good condition and will work in
all harness.
Terms cash.
STOCK CAN BE SEEN AT THE MART AT 10
O'CLOCK ON MORNING OF SALE.
RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO.,
ja19-3t

FUTURE DAYS.

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer. SPECIAL SALE OF DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, CIGARS, &c., &c. CROCKERY, CIGARS, CICARDO, CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE CROCKERS, CICARDO, C. C. &c., &c., &c.

1020-dts

AUCTION SALES. FUTURE DAYS.

PHOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer. IMPORTANT SALE.

32 MILCH COWS, ONE BULL, ONE HORSE, ONE PHARTON SETS HARNESS, 2 CARRIAGES, 2 WAGONS

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, JANUARY TWENTY-NINTE, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A.M., at the country red dence of the late John B. Clarett, on 7th street road, PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, CHINA, about one mile north of Bright wood, D.C., I will sel

TERMS CASH

By order of W. B. CLAGETT, Attorney. ta21-dts THOMAS DOWLING, Auctions

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON THE EAST SIDE
OF TWENTY-FIRST STREET BETWEEN E
AND F STREETS NORTHWEST BY AUCTION.
On MONDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY TWENTY
SIXTH, at HALF-FAST FOUR O'CLOCK, we will
offer for sale by public auction, in front of the
premises. offer for sale by public auction, in front of the premises.

THE NORTH 60 FEET 28 INCHES PRONT OF LOT 6 IN SQUARE 104.

Having an even depth of 111 feet. This property is in a neighborhood which is rapidly advancing in value, and being easy of access from the centers makes it a scool chance for investment.

Terms: One-third cash: balance in one and two years at 6 per cent per amum, secured by deed of trust, or all cash, at purchaser's option. A deposit of \$100 at time of sale. Terms to be compised with in fitteen days from day of sale, or right reserved to resell at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost.

RATCLIFFE, DARE & CO.

TRISTEES SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE NORTHWEST SECTION OF THE CITY, CONSISTING OF A NICE LOT ON THE NORTH SIDE OF STREET BETWEEN FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH STREETS, IMPROVED BY A TWO-STONY BRICK DWELLING, KNOWN AS PREMISES NO. 1863 S STREET BOTTHEST.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated May 5. A. D. 1879, and duly recorded in laber 1915, folio 222, et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbis, and, at the request of the holder of the note secured thereby, we will sell at public auxilion, in front of the premises, on TCESDAY, FEBRUARY THIRD, A. D. 1881, at HALF PAST FOUR OCLOCK P. M., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit. All that piece or parcel of ground known as and being lot numbered two C2 in Blake and Kelley's recorded substivision of square numbered one hundred and ninety-one (1911), 100,00ther with the improvements thereon.

Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash and the balance in three equal installments, respectively, in one (1), two C2 and three C3, years, secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, with interest at 6 per cent per annum until paid, interest aparable seminantially, or an cash, at the option of the purchaser. Adeposit of \$100 required at the time of sale. Terms of sale to be compiled with in ten days groundary of sale, or property will be resoid at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser on five days' advertisement. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost.

BRAI vARD H. WARNER, Trustees.

BRAI vARD H. WARNER, Trustees.

Jailo-d&ds DUNCANSON BROS, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE KNOWN AS No. 1213 N STREET NORTHWEST, IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C. By virtue of the decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in equity cause No. 12683, I shall offer for sale in front of the premises on THURSDAY, JANUARY TWENTY-NINTH, 1891, at HALF-PAST THREE OCLOCK P. M., that part of lot numbered three GD in square numbered two hundred and circity (280) in the city of washington and district of Columbia, embraced within the following metes and bounds, amonly. Recommender for the same of said lot and running thence north parallel with it east line of said jot one hundred and three feet at mine inches (RG.3-9) to a thirty-loot alley, then west by and with the line of said alley twenty-four Cf feet, thence due south one hundred and three test an nine inches (RG.9-10 to said N street, and thence es by and with the line of said alley twenty-four Cf feet to the place of beginning, together with all at sime uncase (RG.9-10 to said N street twenty-four Cf feet to the place of beginning, together with all as sime untar the improvements, constitution or in any wise appertaining. The improvements consist of the three-story and besement brick owelling or in any wise appertaining. The improvements consist of the three-story and besement brick owelling or in any wise appertaining. The improvements consist of the three-story and besement brick owelling the surchase money in cash, the remainder in the equal installments, payable one and two years after date, with interest at 6 per cent per annum from it, day of sale, payable semi-ammunity, and secured by deed of trust upon the premises, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$500 will be required at the time of sale. It the terms of sale are in compiled with within ten days from the day of sale it trustee reserves the right to reself the property, at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser, after fix days' advertisement of such resale in some newsquage published in the effect of whether the Description of Count its. All conveyancing and recording at the published in the effect of whathing ten Description Count its. All conveyancing and recording at the published in the effect of whathing ten Description Count its. All conveyancing and recording at the published in the effect of the self-suiting purchaser, after fix days' advertisement of such resale in some newsquage.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctionsers. TRUSTEES SALE OF PROPERTY, SOUTHWEST CORNEROF SECOND AND Q STREETS SOUTHWEST, AT AUCTION.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 23, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in Liber No. 1241, felio 287 et seq., one of the land rescrets of the District of Coumbaa, and by direction of the party secured thereby, we shall sell at public anction, in front of the presises, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, A. D. 1887, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK F. M., all that certain ricee or purcel of land and tremises known and discovered the party of the party secured the presises, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, A. D. 1887, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK F. M., all that certain ricee or purcel of land and tremises known and dis-HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., all that certain piece or parcel of land and premises known and distinctualised as and beins to in numbered eight, in square numbered six hundred and two, as laid down in the piat books of the city of Washinston, D. C., tosether with all the improvements thereon.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, for notes bearing interest from day of sale, and secured by a desid of trust on property soid, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. All conveyancing, &c., at purchaser's cost. 8,100 down when the property is struck off, and if the terms of sale are not complied with within ten days from day of sale the trust tes reserve the right to resell the property at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser.

LORIN M. SAUNDERS.

[LORIN M. SAUNDERS.] Trustees.

[LANDOLPH D. HOPKINS.]

GEO. W. STICKNEY, Auctionser GEO. W. STICKNEY, Anctioneer.

CHANCERY SALE OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, NO. 611 I STREET SOUTHWEST, HAVING A FRONT OF 57 FEET ON I STREET.

By virtue of a decree passed in equity cause No. 12728 on the 28th day of December, 1820, the undersamed trustees will seil at public auction in front of the premises on FRIDAY, the TWENTY-TRIBED DAY of JANUARY, 1891, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia: Part lot one (1), square-468, becaming at a point on I street south, distant 65 test west of the southeast corner of said lot and square, and running thence west 57 feet to the line of a 20 feet wide alley, thence north 16 feet, thence east 57 feet and thence south 16 feet to beginning, improved by a frame dwelling and store, subject to a deed o. trust of about \$718, of which \$200 and interest from October 12, 1897, is now overdue, and \$200 and interest from said date due October 12, 1891, and \$200 and interest from said date due October 12, 1892, and taxes and assessments.

Terms of sale: One-third cash; balance recursed on

from said date due October, 12, 1862, and takes and assessments.

Terms of sale: One-third cash; balance secured on said property in equal installments of one and two years, or all cash, at option of purchaser. A deposit of \$100 required at time of sale. Terms of sale to be complied with in ten days from day of sale or property will be resold at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser on five days' advertisement. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost. THOMAS.

916 F st. n. w.

OSCAR NAUCK,

ja12-cokds, 6t* 1825 7th st. n. w.

DATCLIFFE, DARE & CO., Auctioneers. RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF 3-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH 18,000 FEET GROUND, ON SPRING ST., NEAR MAPLE AVE., ANACOS 11A.D.C.

Under and by virtue of two certain deeds of trust, one recorded in Liber 1463, folio 55 et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, the other given to the more effectually describe the ground and premises, and recorded in Liber 1463, folio 104, one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will sell at public auction in front of the premises, on MONDAY, SECOND DAY OF FEBRU-ARY, A.D. 1891, at FOUR O'CLOCK F. M., all of lots ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), but of Cliffer Significant (13) and fourteen (14), H. A. Griswold's subdivision of lots seven (7) and twelve (12), part of Chiehester, together with improvements, &c., and all those pieces or parcelar of land and premises lying between the southwest line of lot numbered ten (10) of mentioned subdivision and the northwest line of Morris road, as at present constituted, and the right of way over the alley to the west of ive days' advertisement of such result in to paper published in Washington, D.C. A di two hundred dollars (\$200) will be required

SEALSKIN CAPES, SEALSKIN JACKET SACQUES AND VISITES at lower prices then can be manufactured for. All reliable goods. Wool Seal Capes at \$15. Marten Capes at \$30.

HATTERS AND PURRIERS